

*Ergatoid male (a).*—Length 1.7 mm. Antenna 11-segmented (12-segmented in the worker) one of the segments being lost through a more or less imperfect fusion of 2 segments. Mandible very long and narrow, without masticatory border, rather strongly curved in the apical half and tapering into an acute point. No ocelli. Anterior border of clypeus with a very strong emargination, on each side of which there is a pronounced angle or tooth. Eye somewhat similar to that of worker. Thorax wingless, with a slight resemblance to that of worker. Pronotum with very strong humeral angles. Mesonotum with a prominent, transverse gibbosity which is extended on each side as a distinct protuberance. Epinotum with a pair of short spines or tubercles. Postpetiole of a shape somewhat similar to that of the worker but more subrectangular.

Occurs occasionally in *emeryi* and will very probably be found in *wroughtoni* var. *bimaculata*.

*Ergatoid male (b).*—Apterous and workerlike. Mandible with 4 or 5 teeth. No ocelli. Antenna 12-segmented, shorter and thicker than in worker. Eye not so large as in normal male. Pronotum with more pronounced humeri than in worker. (Adapted from Forel, 1904, Rev. Suisse Zool. 21: 7.)

An ergatoid male answering to this general description will very probably be found in *nuda* var. *minutor*, and there is also reasonable likelihood that it may be found in *venustula* since both these forms are closely related to *nuda*, a species which has an ergatoid male of this type.

*Male.*—2 mm. Antenna 13-segmented. Ocelli small. Eye prominent, placed close to base of mandible. Mandible of same general shape as in worker. Thorax of the usual male conformation but lacking Mayrian furrows. Anterior wing with a small stigma, and an incomplete or poorly defined cubital cell. Radial and discoidal cells lacking. Petiole and postpetiole with a striking similarity to that of worker. Genital appendages small.

#### KEY TO SPECIES

(For identification of workers)

1. Petiolar node, from above, very distinctly longer than broad, compressed. (Prothorax with well defined humeral angles. Promesonotum compressed. Epinotal spines short, stout, approximately half as long as their interapical space. Last segment of antennal club more than 3 times the length of the preceding segment. Color usually yellowish red to dark reddish with brown or black gaster, light appendages, and the antennal club distinctly infuscated.) (Plate 5, fig. 1).....*emeryi* Forel
- Petiolar node, from above, not as described, more subglobular and lacking the distinctly compressed appearance..... 2
2. Epinotum with a pair of extremely small, scarcely perceptible tubercles instead of spines. Body length 2–2.25 mm. (Last segment of antennal club approximately twice the length of the preceding seg-